

Qu'Appelle Progress.

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for wagons.

Qu'Appelle, June 2, 1887.

—Great profusion of fancy goods,
albums, indestructible, kid and china
dolls, tin and wooden toys, etc., etc.,
at The Progress store.

**GOVERNOR DEWDNEY ON
THE SITUATION.**

The following special message to
the Winnipeg Sun explains itself:

REGINA, June 11.
The recent murders have given
rise to many sensational reports,
for which there is no foundation.
Our half-breeds in Montana are
anxious to return and are asking by
petition through their friends at
Patoche to be relieved from paying
duty on their outfit when returning.
Our Indians are quite, and have
given the police every assistance in
helping to track the murderers. A
few discontented half-breeds have
no doubt been among our Indians
trying and endeavoring to excite
them, but with no success. We
have every spring been subject-
ed to this. The murders are ex-
plained as follows: Smith was killed
and robbed by Indian boys, about
seventeen years old. One had
been working for him, and knew
where his money was. McLeish
was killed endeavoring to arrest a
horse thief. He acted boldly but
rashly. Poole was not murdered
by half-breeds or Indians. If Mc-
Lean was killed by Indians it was
on account of his taking wool from
the Reserve, about which he had
been continually cautioned by the
Indian chief.

E. DEWDNEY.

The Benton River Press gives the
following: Gabriel Dumont, chief
lieutenant and the real general and
leader of the half-breeds in the late
rebellion, returned to Fort Benton
Wednesday and is to-day buying
a good outfit preparatory to making
a visit to the Judith country and
other sections of northern Montana,
in some part of which he expects to
locate permanently. Dumont, it
will be remembered, spent last summer
with Buffalo Bill's Wild West
combination, where he was the centre
of much attraction. He wears
now a splendid gold watch and
chain, presented to him by sympathiz-
ers in his cause resident in New
York city, and his person is fairly
covered with medals of different
kinds presented him while east.
When the show crossed the ocean
to capture the "tight little isle," so
to speak, Gabriel regrettably parted
company with Col. Cody and has
rare collection of representatives of
the wild west, fearing it would not
be safe for him to set foot on British
soil. So he has come back to
Montana and will settle down with
his people and become a citizen of
the United States and of the good
territory of Montana.

Call Ottawa correspondence.—
Alarming dispatches appear in to-
night's papers respecting troubles in
the Northwest on the authority of
the brother of a Manitoba Ry. man
who says it is noticeable that the
half-breeds and Indians between
Portage and Swift Current are more
restless than before the rebellion,
and another dispatch is that Senator
Girard received a letter from Prince
Albert which states that the half
breeds in that vicinity openly speak
of the prospects of another uprising
and that an interchange of tobacco
is going on between them and the
Crees and southern Indians. The
Call correspondent interviewed the
Senator who said he had received
letters from the leading Metis on
the Saskatchewan, and while there
was considerable dissatisfaction ex-
isting amongst them there was not
the slightest cause for any apprehen-
sion of trouble. A report was
current there that the Indians had
sent emissaries but his correspond-
ent did not believe the report, al-
though some uncontented learned
of it with apparent satisfaction.
Lawrence Clark telegraphs from
Prince Albert that there is no trou-

in the inflammatory reports. From
other sources it is learned that al-
though no fire is apparent, there is
considerable smoke. At Patoche
and in the south everything is quiet
and Indians and half-breeds are con-
tented. At Prince Albert and Pa-
toche it seems that letters have been
received by half-breeds from their
countrymen in Judith Basin, Mont-
ana, where there are a lot of dis-
satisfied Metis humming around who
are seeking to incite other dissatis-
fied ones in the north to join them
in case they come up under the
leadership of Gabriel Dumont.
The dissatisfaction, however, is con-
fined to comparatively so few that
not the slightest apprehensions of
anything beyond mere passing dis-
content which can be allayed by the
Government are felt.

Broadview, June 10.—From cir-
cumstantial evidence being received
daily, it is now believed that the
gang of desperadoes that murdered
McLeish are the same that shot
McLean. Col. McDonald, Indian
Agent, has been carefully inquiring
into the characters of Gaddy and
Rasettes, and all the Indians and
breeds give them a very hard name,
and, in fact, the Indian relatives of
Gaddy and Rasettes have been liv-
ing in fear of their lawlessness for
some time, and are only too glad of
an opportunity to furnish any in-
formation against them that will
bring them to justice. The Rasettes
have, it is said, even threatened to
kill their father and declare they
will not be taken alive. There is
but little doubt that some one of
this gang is responsible for the
death of McLean also. After doing
the shooting at Wolsley, on Mon-
day, May 30, they were next heard
of in Qu'Appelle valley, on Tues-
day, at Patoche's, where, after par-
taking of a hearty meal, they indulg-
ed in a Red River jig dance to
music of the violin played by Patoche.
On Wednesday, the day McLean
disappeared, they were seen in the
vicinity he was found. On Friday
one of them was seen in the long
coulee, and Saturday the other two
were seen in the same locality at
about seven o'clock in the evening.
The police have searched the place
where they were last seen and over
a large area of the country.

THE SUN DANCE

THRILLING SCENES AMONG THE IN-
DIANS OF THE ASSINIBOISE RESERVE.

Your correspondent only reached
the scene of the great sun dance at
encampment on the Assiniboise
reserve, twenty miles south of In-
dian Head at 12 o'clock Wednes-
day. He remained on the scene
three hours and on his return had
to take refuge for the night on ac-
count of a terrific thunder storm.
The twenty miles serpentine trail
from Indian Head leading to the
Assiniboise reserve takes one through
a magnificent stretch of country
made up of rich rolling prairie
variegated with miniature lakes,
wooded bluffs, and dotted here and
there with neat rural pioneer homes.
After passing the chief instructor's
headquarters we entered a thickly
wooded country, four miles distant,
on our way some fifty neatly built
log houses, daubed with mud, grad-
ed roofs crowned with wattled
chimneys, but from them curled no
friendly smoke. The occupants had
gone. All was silence save the
songs of wild birds, until the scene
of the great dance suddenly burst
upon our view. The place selected
was picturesque in the extreme, a
secluded grassy plain half a mile
wide and one and a half miles long,
enclosed with low tree clad hills.
Owing to the action of the Govern-
ment agent in refusing to issue extra-
dition to the large number of visit-
ing Indians at the Assiniboise re-
serve during the sun dance, their

performance was necessarily cut
short this year, simply starved out.
Hence the regular dance stopped at
17 o'clock. Still the scene was
very interesting as they were per-
forming the ceremony of dismantling
the great medicine camp one
hundred and fifty feet in circum-
ference and thirty feet high, rising
like a pyramid from the grassy plain
surrounded at a distance of twenty-
five rods with over eighty large
lodges. Chief Piapot, with his one
hundred warriors, occupied an elevated
position to the north-east; Chief
Pasqua and Little Mountain and
several minor personages to the
south; while the Assiniboise Chief
Jack, with all his tribe, small and
great, completed the circle of topees
to the west, the entire encampment
occupying an area a quarter of a
mile wide by one half long repre-
senting every phase of wild In-
dian life on the plains, and present-
ed at that evening hour a strange-
spectacle, the grotesque Indian costumes,
painted faces, fancy colored topees,
representing buffalo and strange
looking western animals. Steamers
and flags of every size and color
made of calico and tinned, were
flying to the breezes from tops of
tepees and flag poles in every direc-
tion. Add to this the busy hum of
camp life, groups of Indian children
gleeful as those at home listening
to the stories told by gray-haired
warriors as they seemed to ask
what mean these strange things. As
the sun cast its long shadows chief
Piapot ascending to an eminence
overlooking the encampment, dressed
his braves in Cree while a rush
fell upon the whole camp. It was
truly a grand sight as he stood erect,
a commanding figure wearing a
white felt cowboy hat crowned with
long red tipped feathers. His voice
seemed strong and sonorous and as
its echoes died away among the
surrounding hills, the camp seemed
aroused with enthusiasm and other
warriors of different tribes took up
the strain. Amid all this the
squaws busied themselves striking
tents and preparing to depart. Your
correspondent held a long parley
with Piapot through a half-breed
interpreter. He seemed a little
out of humor at first and complain-
ed of his camp being hungry, but
he bade us take a seat beside him
on the grassy knoll where he smok-
ed his pipe of peace with an air of
savage contentment and smiled as
we dropped some silver into his
war stained hand. We were heartily
welcomed to Chief Jack's topees.
He had two good looking wives.
We were sorry to find him rather
sick. He seems a very good In-
dian Head at 12 o'clock Wednes-
day. He remained on the scene
three hours and on his return had
to take refuge for the night on ac-
count of a terrific thunder storm.
The twenty miles serpentine trail
from Indian Head leading to the
Assiniboise reserve takes one through
a magnificent stretch of country
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ment agent in refusing to issue extra-
dition to the large number of visit-
ing Indians at the Assiniboise re-
serve during the sun dance, their

June 12.—The Amer-
icans at Cabal. The Indian govern-
ment will reorganize the native
army on a new basis. Three Rus-
sians have arrived at Cabal from
the north having come over the
Hinder-Kash. It is suspected
their object is to ferment a rising.

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Quarter column	2.50	6.25	16.25	162.50
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Two inches	2.00	5.00	13.33	133.33

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The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

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MR. PERLEY AND THE N. P.

In another column we give the Hansard report of the speech of Mr. W. D. Perley, M. P. for East Assiniboia, on the National Policy. Our member voices the sentiments of the farmers of not only his own district but of the whole Northwest, in asking for a reduction of the duty on agricultural implements. While not being opposed to the National Policy, and admitting that it fostered competition in the manufacture of agricultural implements, Mr. Perley contended that 35 per cent. was too much of a good thing; and that 25 per cent. was sufficient protection for the Canadian manufacturers, and the farmers would get the benefit of the 10 per cent. difference.

MR. DAVIN'S AUDACITY.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M. P. for West Assiniboia, had the presumption to speak for not only his own district, but also for that represented by Mr. W. D. Perley, in the discussion on the tariff on agricultural implements. The Regina Leader thought to do Mr. Davin a favor by copying an article from the Medicine Hat Times, which said that "Mr. Davin is doing more than all the other Northwest members combined." We have waited to see whether Mr. Davin would write to contradict the statement, or would give it the seal of his approbation by allowing it to go unchallenged. He has done the latter, and therefore is responsible for the statement. Mr. Davin may be making more noise and be the butt of more ridicule than all the other Northwest members combined, but effective work is what tells, and we would advise the Leader, the Times and Mr. Davin not to incite odious comparisons, or some one may find out who is really doing the least for the Northwest.

THE REGINA JOURNAL AND MR. PERLEY.

The Regina Journal has sufficiently recovered from its mortification at being so far out in its predictions respecting the Dominion elections, as to attempt to justify itself for misrepresenting Mr. Perley, M. P. for East Assiniboia, by another vilifying attack on our representative. From the record the Journal has already made, we certainly did not lack for fairness in its criticisms of a political opponent. The editor of the Journal is one of those frothy writers whose smugness consists of distortion and misrepresentation. He rarely attempts argument. In view of this it is hardly to be expected that Mr. Perley would receive fair treatment at his hands. But gentlemen and the Progress

received some attention from him in the Journal of last week, and of course in the usual style. Mr. Perley's independence and what he said at various times on the National Policy and the duty on agricultural implements, are again the matters which do not suit the Journal. It refers to our silence of last week on the Hansard report of Mr. Perley's speech on the tariff in the Dominion Parliament. Although Hansard is mailed to us regularly, the particular copy containing Mr. Perley's speech did not come to our hands until after we had obtained it from another source, but then too late for our last issue. It is with pleasure that we give it space in our columns this week, more especially so as the speech fully confirms what THE PROGRESS has said of Mr. Perley, and agrees in every particular with what his constituents well know were his expressed views during the election contest last winter. Mr. Davin to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Perley's views were the same in 1885, but he was misrepresented by a designing reporter in the same style as that now adopted by the Journal. If our Regina contemporary thinks to work up a "surprise party" by falsification, it only exhibits its own mental gauge by the low estimate it places upon the intelligence of its readers. "That delapidated Shanghai rooster" is still "on call," should the Journal wish to appropriately express its feelings of disgust at the series of surprise parties given it by the varied successes of our member, Mr. W. D. Perley.

Mr. Macdowall, introduced into the Dominion Parliament a bill to amend the Northwest Territories act, the object being to divide the country into nineteen districts, each one to have one representative, except Calgary which would have two. This would give every man entitled to a vote at the Dominion elections a right to vote on territorial elections. The number of nominated members is to be reduced from six to four. The bill, which provides for a general election next September, when the term of a majority of the members expires, also extends the length of term from two to three years. Mr. Macdowall supported the bill in an excellent speech.

A bill has passed the Dominion Parliament for the reorganization of the cabinet by creating a new department of trade and commerce. The rapid increasing trade of the country demanded the creation of a department specially charged with matters relating to trade and commerce, both home and foreign. To prevent an increase of cabinet ministers, the minister of trade and commerce will be the head of his own special department and also of the customs and inland revenue.

The Montreal Gazette urges the importance of the construction by the Canadian government of a new canal at the Sault Ste Marie. In 1991 there passed through the American canal, says the same journal, canal vessels of a freight tonnage of 1,567,741; in 1886 the figures were 4,327,736, an increase in five years of nearly 200 per cent. It estimates the growth of the mining interest as calling in the immediate future for an annual tonnage of 1,000,000, to say nothing of the unquestionably large tonnage in grain tonnage.

—Climax Kidney Cure is specially prepared for this country where the hard water produces so much kidney trouble. It never fails to cure.

MR. PERLEY ON THE NATIONAL POLICY.

I do not agree with the views advanced by several members with respect to Free Trade. I am opposed to Free Trade; I am in favor of the National Policy, and have always been so. I believe the National Policy has done more to advance the material and commercial interests of Canada than any other legislation passed by this Parliament. Believing, as I do, that the National Policy is of great importance, still, I think there should be a limit to its bounds. When the duty was first introduced a duty of 25 per cent. was imposed on agricultural implements. I thought that was quite sufficient to encourage the manufacturers of Ontario and enable them to compete successfully with any rivals. But next year the manufacturers asked for an additional duty, thus showing conclusively that the duty had at least cost the farmers 10 per cent. It is claimed that the duty has been the means of lowering the price of implements, and that they are now made cheaper in Canada than before. No doubt it has had that effect to some extent, but when Parliament was asked to add 10 per cent. additional to the 25 per cent. it is positive proof that such an imposition of duties is against the interests of the farmers. I claim that agriculture is the greatest industry of Canada. The husbandmen of the country are referred to at the opening of every Speech delivered, and it is a matter of very great importance that every assistance should be given to the agriculture industry, and it should be the duty of the Government to do as much as possible in imposing taxation on implements for the use of farmers. This is a matter in which the whole community is interested. Cheap living is one great source of wealth to a nation, and if taxes are high they must to some extent tend to increase the price of living. We in the Northwest Territories are entirely, I may say, an agricultural community; we are far off from Ontario, and if it were not for the National Policy we could get our implements from Minneapolis and other places in the United States, a great deal cheaper. I do not ask that the duty shall be taken off, but I know of my own knowledge that the manufacturers of Ontario have formed a combination by which binders and other implements shall not be sold below a certain price. They were not satisfied with the protection of 35 per cent. which was given them, but they combined to prevent a free competition among themselves, by arranging that these implements should not be sold for less than a certain price. I hold that 25 per cent. would be a sufficient duty, as they would then have to sell them cheaper or get reduced rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway, so I think that 35 per cent. duty on agricultural implements is an injustice to the people of the Northwest. I believe that the Government are willing to arrange this tariff to suit the best interests of the country. It has been said to me that Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the other older Provinces fought the Northwest, and that, therefore, they have a right to the markets of that country. Well, it is true that to a certain extent they did make the negotiations for the purchase of that country many years ago, but they have been well repaid for their investment. We have enabled them to give 25,000,000 acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. It does not matter if the land is not worth a dollar, or even 21d. per acre, it has answered its purpose, as a part of the terms of payment to the railway, under the contract with the company. This cry about having the Northwest as a largely a delusion, because, as I have said, we have contributed all that land, and it is really all in the district I represent. Hon. gentlemen may think this is a strong statement, but it is, nevertheless, true one. Our western country is a large country, so large that in many of our ranches there, some of these eastern Provinces about which they are making so much noise, would hardly make a half pasture for us. To make this country prosperous and thriving, nothing would be a greater advantage to us than to encourage agricultural industry, and no better way of doing that can be found than by making the implements which are used to till the soil a little cheaper than they are to-day. There is no doubt that when this matter comes up again the Minister of Finance will see the justice of reducing the duty on these implements from 35 to 25 per cent. I believe the existence of that high duty is a hindrance to immigration, because when people tell their friends about the high duty which they pay, and how they are at the mercy of a few manufacturers, I believe it works counter to the country than even the railway monopoly.

—Mr. Davin, M. P. for St. John, differed from Mr. Perley on the duty on

implements, and in reply Mr. Perley said: "I am not an opponent of the National Policy, but I contend that 25 per cent. is sufficient duty, and I think the argument of my hon. friend that American implements are imported is an argument in my favor, for if they are imported under a tariff of 35 per cent. it is no more effective in keeping them out than would be a tariff of 25 per cent. I am as strong an advocate of the National Policy as my hon. friend is, but I think there is a bound for it, and when we go beyond that bound we injure the country. I am here to tell how the matter is affecting the constituents I represent, and I tell you there is a strong feeling in the North-West against this duty on agricultural implements. If the manufacturers cannot manufacture under a 25 per cent. tariff, I think it shows that we are paying something in consideration of the duty."

CALLING IN THE ARMS.

The Battleford volunteers have received orders to hand in their arms, the intention being to send them to Winnipeg to be stored. The Battleford Herald very properly protest against the action, and argues that these arms are far more liable to be of service in the hands of the volunteers than they would be stored in Winnipeg. Our contemporary points out that, at the time of the rebellion, it was only the fact of these arms being on hand that enabled Battleford to hold out until relieved, and thus saved it from destruction. While there may be no present danger of a similar state of affairs occurring again, the Herald argues that history may repeat itself, and another uprising of the Indians take place. If it does there will be no means at hand whereby the people may protect their homes as they did before, and moreover, in the state of the country in rebellion times, there will be no way of getting these arms back from Winnipeg.

The Herald has a strong case, and one that it would be hard to bring any argument against. There can be no possible reason for refusing to leave these arms, not only at Battleford, but in the hands of the volunteers who proved during the rebellion how gallantly they could use them. From all we can hear the Battleford branch of the military did credit to the service, and no doubt would have been perfectly willing to continue their organization. Are the authorities acting wisely in thus killing the military spirit that exists there? Would it not rather be far better to foster it in Battleford and other places in the west, so that, if trouble did again arise, there would be a strong body of disciplined men, accustomed to the country, to assist the Mounted Police in putting it down? With strong military companies and troops established at the various centres of settlements throughout the Northwest, almost any uprising could be nipped in the bud, and put down without the expensive assistance of the troops from the east.

It is certainly most terribly impolitic to discourage what little organization there already is, by any action which would lead people to suppose that Northwesters were dangerous people to intrust with arms.

—McLeod Gazette. We have much pleasure in announcing that the Government have recognized the force of our argument against taking the Snider rifles now in this district and storing them in Winnipeg. We have received a telegram from Mr. Macdowall in which he says that these rifles will not be shipped out of the country, but will be cleaned and placed under the care of the Mounted Police. This is a decision that will meet with the unanimous approval of the people here.—Battleford Herald.

News from Ottawa says Mr. Davin will likely visit Ireland shortly.

Russia's occupation of Kerki on the Oxus is regarded in Afghanistan as an invasion of Afghan soil and as a declaration of war. The Amerer is greatly alarmed. He has assumed personal command of the troops engaged in an attempting to suppress the rebellion of the Ghilzais, and is making strenuous efforts to restore internal tranquility in order to cope with the foreign invader.

BLAKE HAS RETIRED.

Toronto Globe: "The condition of Mr. Blake's health being such as to forbid the expectation that he will be able to withdraw his definite resignation of the Liberal leadership, a caucus of the party was held in Ottawa yesterday, with the design to consider the succession. It would appear that Laurier has been made responsible for at least the temporary discharge of the duties of chief spokesman, but to leave the business in such a shape would be a grave error. The Liberals must face the situation squarely, and recognize practically that it would be unfair to Mr. Laurier to place the heavy burden on his shoulders without imposing in him all the privileges, freedom and authority of the leader. His appointment would be as judicious and generally acceptable as any, but it would be an error to place him or any other man in the false position that would ensue from the failure to recognize Mr. Blake's return to the lead as absolutely not to be looked for. It would be no less unfair to Mr. Blake to allow the impression to prevail in the country that the stricken chief can be expected to resume, at the peril of a total breakdown, any responsibilities which he has been compelled to abandon. Mr. Blake is very ill, and threatened with paralysis. His friends are seriously alarmed at his condition.

Toronto Mail: Mr. Blake's withdrawal is a very great loss, not only to the Opposition, but to the country, which he has served with so much ability, fidelity and unselfishness. Canada can ill afford to spare a leader like Mr. Blake and we are sure we may venture to say that he carries with him into the temporary retirement the sympathy of the whole people, whose earnest wish and prayer is that he may soon triumph over his malady and be able, for reckoning by the calendar he is still in the prime of manhood, to devote many more years of his life to the service of Canada.

The Canadian Finance Minister has proposed a revision of the Dominion tariff, one of the most important features of which is an increase in iron duties. The revision is for the most part in the direction of increased rates, especially in all valorem duties. This latter increase, it is urged, is necessitated by the decline in price of many articles since 1879. The policy followed in the revision is distinctly a protective one. The proposed rate have called forth a considerable amount of criticism and complaint, especially among iron men. The rolling mill men are particularly severe upon the proposed changes. A deputation representing this interests waited upon Sir Charles Tupper to protest against the increase of duty on puddled bars, bolts and steel slabs. In reply the Finance Minister said that the government had determined to encourage the making of this class of iron equally with pig iron. From the increase of the iron duties the Finance Minister estimates an increase of about \$500,000, but this amount is about offset by the placing of galvanized coil upon the free list. Another change of importance is an increase of the duty on cigars, from which an added revenue of \$150,000 is expected.—Brantford

Sir John leaves for England in July on important business.

New York, June 13.—A Montreal special says: Duncan McIntyre, ex-vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was asked this morning what he thought of the rumor regarding the intention of the North German Lloyd's to place a line of steamers on the Pacific connection with Canada's transcontinental road, and he replied: "I believe they mean business. Such a line will develop a large business, and will pay them better than the Suez Canal route." The General Manager of the road has intimated to the people of Manitoba that if they continue expelling the Northern Pacific, the company will stop running the vessels that have chartered on the Pacific. These two facts put together seem to point to a willingness by the Canadian Pacific to allow the North German Lloyd's, or in fact any large armament to supplant them on the route from Vancouver to the eastern harbor.

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Contractor, Builder,

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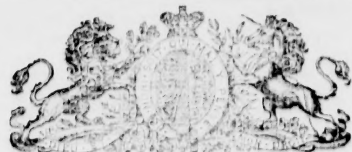
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Pump maker and repairer. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Shop at Edgeley farm, six miles north west of Qu'Appelle.

SATAN'S MARCH.

Hurray for a tramp through the world's wide!
I'll listen to none of your idle lies;
But away! away! while yet I may,
Ere I find I've lost the light of day.
I'll push the work as I pass along,
And still their cries with a careless song;
And still the thoughts that in me rise
When I hear the beggar's pitiful wail.
I'll tread on the toes of the harmless tramp,
As he pauses to count his earnings scant;
And laugh a merry, jovial laugh,
As I watch him fume at my heartless craft.
I'll bury the innocent man in crime;
And mock at the skeleton hand of Time;
And on, forever on, I'll go,
Till I've thronged the regions of sin below.
Nothing will hinder, none will I heed,
Till I've filled the land with my poison seed.
For under the banner of Satan bold
I'll lay my traps for the poor and old.
I'll help myself to the widow's mite;
And plunder the rich when they're out of sight.
Ere I join the throng on the sinner's road,
I'll sink the ship as she rides the wave,
And sing over the noble sailor's grave,
And shake the prayer he faintly would breathe,
And smother his words before I leave.
I'll pin the postman on his beat,
And turn his steps to a quiet street,
And there I'll smother his every shout
As I turn the letters inside out.
I'll scratch from some their time of grace;
And stuff them each in a different case.
And some will wonder and many weep,
As the puzzle their anxious hopes will greet.
When the days are dull and the wind is bleak,
And my limbs from the cold are stiff and weak,
I'll drop a spark on a mansion fire,
And thaw my bones as I mount the stair.
I'll trip from the track the hurrying train,
And bind its brave as they try in vain
To lift the motionless mass from the ground,
And rescue the wounded scattered round.
I'll pin the gossiping woman's band,
And stir their schemes with a crafty hand,
And rouse their fury as high as the lark,
I'll vanish unseen in the mist and dark.
I'll enter unseen the happy home,
And drop on the thief the condensation's bone,
Then gleefully leave when I see they've found
And am sweeping my friendly gift around.
I'll robe myself as a traveller's guide,
And up through the rugged mountain side,
With a friendly laugh, and close behind
I'll follow the traveller old and blind,
And changing his trustful hand to mine,
With feverish strength which gives no sign,
I'll guide his helpless stumbling feet
Up through the path untrod and steep.
Any swiftness when the farther side
I'll watch his feet unsheltered slide.
And only my laugh with its mocking ring,
Too late shall a note of warning bring.
I'll draw from the smothering mass a side
A heart with its love long and true,
And low at her feet like a heap of dust
I'll shatter the idols of faith and trust.
And out from the world's waste passing throng
I must choose my subjects hale and strong;
Those who will help me hand in hand
To wage my fight over every land.
And far and near to crown with shame,
And hurl those down from the heights of fame
Who have struggled long in the pitiless tide
Of merciless fate and a great world's pride.

MR. SEARCH AND WINNIPEG.

Ottawa, June 1.—Telegrams appearing in to-day's papers that the Liberal-Conservatives of Winnipeg intended asking Mr. Search to resign the presidency of the association, and that a petition was being prepared calling on him to resign his position in the Commons, the Call correspondent interviewed the member for Winnipeg to-night. He said that he had seen the telegrams, but has no intimation personally of what action was being taken. Regarding the presidency of the Conservative association he would, of course, if asked by a majority of the members, willingly step down and out, and become a willing worker in the ranks. As to resigning his position, however, he did not propose to hand over Winnipeg to the Grits just to satisfy a passing clamor. He had fully and honorably carried out the pledges he had made to his constituents, and had not only faithfully worked both in and out of the House, but in caucus had spoken in the strongest terms in favor of having disallowance discontinued. He had personally interviewed members of the Cabinet and the House and used all his influence to have the Government's policy abandoned, but there was greater interest opposed to him, and these prevailed. He had already explained that he didn't speak on Watson's resolution because anything that might be said would not have altered the decision of the house which, at such a late hour, debate several others intended to speak, but deferred to the well-expressed wishes of the members. He went on to say that personally he had not any desire to become a candidate, and accepted the position upon the urgent requests of his political and personal friends at great pecuniary loss, and personal

sacrifice to himself. While he was personally not anxious to remain in the house, for his political life had not been pleasant, notwithstanding his unceasing efforts to carry out the wishes of his constituents, he was not willing to play into the hands of his political enemies, as evidently some Conservatives were desirous of doing. He thought there was a large number of citizens who believed he had honestly fulfilled his pledges, and these, he felt sure, would not be carried away by the hot-heads. "Just say," concluded Mr. Search, "I don't want the position, but I don't propose to give the seat to the Grits."—Winnipeg Call.

Many of his supporters in the Dominion contest are naturally incensed because Mr. Search has not fully maintained the pledges made by him with respect to the disallowance question, and are determined upon his resignation. But, as a matter of fact, beyond punishing Mr. Search, nothing practical is to be gained by a change in our representation. The monopoly question has been fought out, so far as Ottawa is concerned, and we have lost the battle. There is little we need look for from that quarter, and we must depend entirely upon provincial action. This, altogether apart from the right of his constituents to demand the resignation of a member of parliament who has not faithfully represented their interests.—Sun.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The latest French crisis appears to have been temporarily tided over, and a pledge of peace, for a time at least, with Germany given in the formation of a ministry by Mr. Rouvier, in opposition to the Boulanger combination. How long the warlike spirit of the French people will tolerate the absence of Boulanger from the ministry of war remains to be seen; certainly it is not likely that the new deal will have very great permanency.

The situation between France and Germany seems to be very delicate, and a spark is looked for at any time which may cause a war between these two nations. Though the relations are openly peaceful, the attitude of each country toward the other is suspicious and strained. Germany has not trusted the French since she defeated her armies under Napoleon III. and occupied Paris. France in turn has felt that the Germans were not satisfied because she was not sufficiently humiliated. The Germans say now that a war must come, and that no man in France is better calculated to precipitate one than Gen. Boulanger, who they characterized as "the idolized and erratic French soldier."

Never since the days of Napoleon I. has France been so strong a military power as now. She is even ready for any surprise, and by some it is thought she could measure swords to-day with her ancient enemy. The one controlling thought of the French nation is that of revenge, and the army has been prepared and brought to a high condition of efficiency with this purpose in view. General Boulanger made some startling declarations the other day, when he said: "I am convinced that an esprit militaire is our best defence if we are attacked, and I will never do anything to lessen or dim the esprit national. I would rather break my sword. * * I will not consent to a withdrawal or modification in any way of my bill for the reorganization of the army, nor of my plan for a partial mobilization the coming autumn. I will not consent to the reduction of the war budget by a single centime. * * I consider war as inevitable. * * I shall leave the army able to measure strength with any army that exists. * * So long as I am minister of war, France will not submit to the slightest affront." This is the language of the most influential man in France—practically the head of the nation. It is an open defiance of Germany. Boulanger further stated that the French army had not a moment's hope of an ally in Europe, and it needed none. This speaks much of the language of the great Bonaparte. It is evident that Boulanger has every confidence in the French army, and

the army believes in him. Under such circumstances, France has always been a superior military power. The clash cannot long be delayed.—Sun.

O'BRIEN IN TORONTO.

We cannot affect to feel much regret at the mobbing of Mr. O'Brien. Ruffianly conduct is always to be deplored; but the agitator himself set the example of ruffianly conduct to his assailants when he proclaimed his intention to hunt the Governor-General from one end of Canada to the other. He would not have done that in the way he himself was hunted about the streets of Toronto; but was this method less manly than the wild life and slanders that he, knowing them to be so, proposed to use? Mr. O'Brien is one of those men that can feel no insult less material than a knock-down blow, and we cannot regret that he has received one. We do not for a moment excuse his assailants; but, while condemning the instrument, we cannot but regard the punishment as well-deserved. And, moreover, it will serve the useful purpose, we think, to exhibit the real feeling of the great mass of our people about this agitation as nothing else can.

Mr. O'Brien was allowed to lecture quietly in Montreal; the people in general simply ignored him, leaving him in the hands of the Irish; not a single man of any prominence attended his meetings, or in any way countenanced his errand; the Press, with the exception of a rabid Irish organ, condemned it; and yet, because his attempted mischief-making was thus tolerated—and toleration, not approval, was the utmost accorded to him—he had the effrontery to telegraph to his friends here that "Quebec is solid." Similarly, Ontario would have been reported as "solid" too, if the Loyalist meeting in Queen's Park had not been held. Now, it is of the utmost importance that the true feeling in Canada about this agitation business should be known in England; and that is the great service that will have been done by the Loyalist meeting, whose meaning, though clear enough to people here, might not be so abroad without this rough "send-off" by way of emphasis that Mr. O'Brien received. In the ridiculous story the agitator is since telling about the country as to the attack on his "organized by Lord Lansdowne's friends, almost under Lord Lansdowne's window," we have a specimen of the intolerable lies that would have filled out his account of his reception in Toronto, if this had not been accompanied by some unmistakable counter-demonstration. But the bricks that flew about his head dissipated his last chance of making out Ontario as well as Quebec to be "solid" for him. It is deplorable, on abstract principles, that Mr. O'Brien was so molested; even the worst malefactor ought to be safe in our streets from mob law; but yet, men cannot help being swayed by feeling, which manifestly has run very strong against this cowardly and immoral enterprise. The assaults of Mr. O'Brien, however, were not the people of Toronto; it is absurd to charge against all the inhabitants of a city of a hundred and twenty thousand the fault of a few dozen disorderly men who, for a few minutes, got beyond the control of the few police that happened to be on the spot. And when a man is every day of his life breaking the law, he cannot be surprised if, now and then, a stone or two of the wall he is engaged trying to pull down should fall on his head. Mr. O'Brien passes his life in inciting mobs to disobey the law; how can he complain when he catches a whiff of the whirlwind he is trying to raise?

—The Week.

This morning June 6th, the railway committee passed bills granting the Grand Trunk an extension of five years time to complete the Toronto and Ottawa, and also giving power to build a branch from the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie road to Owen Sound, and another branch between Strathallen and Woodstock to Embro. The object of all this is to keep even with the Canadian Pacific.

A CONTRAST.

"Father is coming," and little round faces grew long, and merry voices are hushed, and toys are hustled into a closet; and mamma glances nervously at the door; and baby is bribed with a lump of sugar to keep the peace; and father's business face relaxes not a muscle; and the little group huddle like sheep in a corner, and tea is despatched as silently as if speaking were prohibited by the statute book; and the children creep like culprits to bed, marvelling that baby should grow so loud, now that "father has come."

"Father is coming," and bright eyes sparkle for joy, and tiny feet dance with glee, and eager faces press against the window pane, and picture books lie unrebuked on the table, and tops and balls and dolls and kites are discussed; and little Susie lays her soft cheek against the parental whiskers with the most fearless abandon; and Charley gets a love tap for his medal; and mamma's face grows radiant; and the evening paper is read—not silently, but aloud—and tea and toast and time vanish with equal celerity, for jubilee has arrived, and "father has come!"

Further correspondence has been brought down about the seizure of the British sailing schooner Carolina, Onward and Thorton in Behring Straits. They were seized over 60 miles from land, their cargoes seized and the master and mates imprisoned 30 days and fined from \$300 to \$500. James O'Brien, master of the Carolina, was allowed to wander off into the woods, and, being an old man, died from want and exposure. They then turned adrift to find their way home, 1,500 miles away, as fast as they could. They expected to find their vessels plundered, if not broken up, and say it will cost them enormously to charter a steamer and men to get them home, even if they are given up. This is an outrageous case, but Secretary Bayard has not given the United States answer as he is waiting for a report from the judge who tried these men in Alaska.

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With more stitches in the same time than the other. Knits the coarsest French yarn, Cotton, No. 10 of Thread. Knits silk, fine worsted, and all other fine yarns. Knits in one day, and 2500, 3000 and 4000 can be easily made in one day. Send for descriptive catalogue and two manuals from the Editor.

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FLANNELS, CANTON FLANNEL,
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The successful firm known as the Starr Kidney Pad Company, of Toronto, are about to introduce their efficient and reliable proprietary medicines into this province. They manufacture Dr. Starr's Kidney Pad for ladies, weak and sore backs, which have been sold long and extensively throughout Manitoba, Ontario, the lower provinces and in England. The cure effected by these pads are said to be marvelous, in relieving and curing those—and to be invariable—diseases known as diabetes and Bright's disease of the kidneys. Abating eastern M. P. says these pads are certainly the best remedy ever tried in his locality for either urinary disease. These kidney pads ought to have a large sale in this province, as there are many miners, laborers, and railroad men afflicted with kidney disorders, to say nothing of its prevalence among other classes of our people. The same company also manufacture numerous other medicines for the cure of other of the many ills which flesh is heir to. A general agent will be appointed for the province. We wish the company and their "Victoria Daily Times," Sept. 3, 1886, con-

STRICTLY FOR MEN. Disorders and Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretory System or Menstrual complaints—causing Pain in small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent micturition, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturition, Ischuria of Bladder and Seminal Emission, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretory Organ, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Pyelitis, Hematuria, Diabetes, Dropsy, Pains, Nervous Debility, Red settling, etc.

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Qu'Appelle, May 28, 1886.

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Fancy Goods!

THE PROGRESS

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A Great Profusion

of goods suitable for Presents.

The following is a list of some of the articles comprising our new stock:

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
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\$1,600 CASH will purchase the

North-east quarter of Section 24, 17, 17, 20 head of cattle, 4 horses, 1 breeding cow, 2 sows, 2 piglets, 15 acres of crop, 300 rods of stubble, 100 apple trees, current bushes, house and household furniture, and everything except land and building.

The above is located 7 1/2 miles from Regina Station.

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Probably all of our readers have occasion to use Webster's Practical Dictionary. It is a work of great value, and one which is constantly being referred to. It is a work of great value, and one which is constantly being referred to. It is a work of great value, and one which is constantly being referred to.

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The Jubilee.

Celebration June 21.

RACES, SPORTS, ETC.

The citizens of Qu'Appelle are determined to do honor to the Queen's jubilee in a right royal manner. The Qu'Appelle Driving Park Association will hold their summer meeting on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at which \$600 in prizes is to be offered. The following is the program:

1. One mile race, (open to all), best two in three, 1st \$60, 2nd \$40.
2. One mile flat race, (open to all), best two in three, 1st \$60, 2nd \$40.
3. Half mile flat race, (open to all), best two in three, 1st \$40, 2nd \$20.
4. One mile local trot, best two in three, 1st \$40, 2nd \$20.
5. Slow race, half mile dash, best two in three, 1st \$10.

Entrance money ten per cent. of purse; three to enter and start. Horses entered for local trot must be owned in Electoral District of Qu'Appelle for at least ten days before meeting. Winners of purses in open trot barred. All races to be under the national association and Manitoba turf club rules. Races to commence at ten o'clock sharp.

Championship cricket match between Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle elevens, wickets pitched at 9 o'clock.

Foot races: 100 yds. dash, 1st \$5, 2nd \$2, half mile, 1st \$5, 2nd \$2, wheelbarrow race, sack race, three-legged, jumping, etc., purses in kind. All entries to be made with the secretary.

The Qu'Appelle brass band will be on the ground during the day to enliven the proceedings with choice selections of music.

Arrangements have been made with the C. P. R. Co. for special trains to arrive at Qu'Appelle from both east and west at 10 o'clock, at one and one third fare for the round trip from all stations.

A jubilee ball will be held in McLane's hall during the evening. The committee are determined that every arrangement shall be complete for the grand success of the Qu'Appelle jubilee celebration.

HOME & GOSSIP.

QU'APPELLE.

—The rain showers continue.

—Better growing weather could not be desired.

—The terrace has been fenced with divisions for each row.

—Mrs. McLeish offers her farm stock and implements for sale. See advertisement.

—Mr. H. J. Eberts, formerly of Indian Head, but now of Winnipeg, was in town yesterday.

—Solid sole leather valises, Gladstone and Pacific bags, "New Williams" sewing machines at J. B. Milliken & Co.

—The rifle match between the bachelors and bachelorettes on Saturday afternoon resulted in favor of the former by thirty-six points.

—All persons interested in the formation of a company of mounted infantry are requested to attend a meeting on Saturday 18th inst. at 19 o'clock in McLane's Hall.

—The family of Mr. R. H. Lyman have removed to Sparrow, Michigan, and Mr. R. Smith and family of the Fort, have moved into the house vacated by them.

—The dogs of the municipality are to be tagged by the 20th inst. of the 24th as erroneously stated in our last issue. Remember next Monday is the last day for free dogs.

—One hundred back boxes have been granted by the Government for use in our post office. They have arrived but are not yet in position, they are expected to be ready shortly.

—Mr. T. W. Jackson returned from the east on Friday night.

—The McLeish murderers have not yet been caught, and it is believed that they have escaped to the States via Moose Mountain. \$500 reward has been offered by the Lieut. Governor for their capture.

—It appears that three of the horses stolen by the McLeish murderers were taken from one Whitford at Moose Jaw. Whitford notified the police at Moose Jaw, but no attempt was made to follow the thieves, and it is said the police authorities at Regina were not notified, though Whitford informed the police at Moose Jaw that he had traced the thieves for some distance in the direction of Regina. More inactivity of the police.

WE WONDER

—When those arms will come?

—Whose dog will be killed first?

—Why the police failed to catch the murderers?

—Where the flippant Regina Journal learned its science?

—When the Regina Journal was constituted Press Censor-in-chief for the Northwest?

—Why contributors to our columns do not hand in their copy earlier in the week?

—What has become of our wonder helpers, and have they been snuffed out by the "wonder later"?

—Why the Regina Journal has never told the public what was the "surprise party" that was to be given on the last Dominion election day to the Conservatives of East Assiniboia in general and Mr. Porley in particular?

—If the Regina Journal thinks the free use of such meaningless expressions as "mental aberration," "phenomenal workings of the disordered imagination," etc., is argument?

INDIAN HEAD.

Chief Pia-pot and his band camped here Friday night on their return from the Sun Dance, and left this afternoon for the reserve north of Regina. James Wallace and W. A. Crawford, two of our rising young men, accompany Pia-pot to his reserve in order that settlers on the line of march may be assured of his peaceful intentions. The band was provided with plenty of rations and fresh beef for the homeward journey. All the visiting Indian at Assiniboine reserve have dispersed and returned to their respective reserves after a most enjoyable pow-wow, bidding each other adieu in the most friendly manner. There is every indication that the Indians are well treated and generally satisfied, and so far as they are concerned, have no desire but to live in peace and plenty.

ALAMEDA.

—Our school opened on the 1st of June with Miss Wilson as teacher.

—The crops are well advanced and the recent heavy rains insure bountiful harvest.

—Lightning struck the residence of J. S. McCaughey on Sunday night doing considerable damage.

—Sir George Stephen has promised to build one hundred miles of the C. P. R. Southwestern next year, on the strength of which the people are preparing to put in a large crop next spring.

—At a meeting of the agricultural society held on the 28th the following officers were elected: C. Hoyer, president; A. B. Nesbit, 1st vice-president; S. Jones, 2nd vice-president; J. J. Headly, secretary; W. Walsh, treasurer. A board of twenty directors were elected. The first meeting will be held at Alameda.

Mr. W. Hill of Moose Mountain passed through the city yesterday on his way east for the purchase of stock. He intends bringing a drove of the best head sheep from Ontario, the Moose Mountain district having proved to be well adapted for sheep raising.—Winnipeg Free Press.

DIOCESE OF QU'APPELLE.

The annual session of the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle was held in St. Peter's church on Tuesday, the 7th day of June.

The day's proceedings commenced with a celebration of the Holy Communion at 9:30 a. m. and the synod was opened for business at 10:30.

There were present of the clergy: Revs. D. Lewis, J. P. Sargent, H. H. Smith (sec.), G. B. Childs, W. E. Brown, W. St. L. Field, A. W. F. Cooper, P. K. Lyon, Wm. Nicolls, of the Laity—Messrs. H. Fisher (treasurer), W. C. Hamilton, Leslie Gordon, W. S. Boshath, C. Dickenson, C. Swallow, H. A. J. Macdonald, Robert Welsh, S. B. Cochrane and—Videl.

The business of the synod comprised the consideration of reports of committees such as Sunday school, burial grounds, and insurance, and the passing of a canon on marriage making clear the present law of the church, especially in regard to marriage with a deceased wife's sister and the re-marriage of divorced persons, and regulating certain matters of detail.

The following clergy and lay delegates were selected as representatives to the provincial synod, which meets at Winnipeg in August next: The Revs. Sargent, Smith, Brown, Lewis, Cooper, Childs and Field. Messrs. Fisher, Hamilton, Gordon, Macdonald, Hodge Wetmore, Capt. Pierce and Cochrane, with Messrs. Dickenson and Shirlock as substitutes.

An executive committee was elected consisting of Revs. Sargent, Smith, Brown, Lewis and Childs, Messrs. Fisher, Hamilton, Gordon, Wetmore and Macdonald.

Mr. Fisher was re-elected treasurer for the ensuing year, and the secretary was also re-elected for the year.

The Bishop's charge to the Synod was fraught with words of instruction and telling reality. Contrasting as he did the work of the past, with that of preceding years, he urged upon not only the clergy but the laity also, the great necessity of further and greater efforts in the cause of Christ's church. He made reference to the fact of this year being the centenary of the first Bishop consecrated for the church in Canada, to the See of Nova Scotia, and a so fitting commemoration of such spoke of the desirability of the church throughout the whole of Canada being united under one Metropolitan and one Provincial Synod. With reference to this he said, "The 12th of August this year is the hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the first Bishop of our Colonies, and as that Bishop was the Bishop of Nova Scotia in the Dominion it has a very special interest for us. It is difficult for us to realize that one hundred years ago to-day, there was not one single Bishop of our branch of the church in any of the possessions of Great Britain beyond the seas, and only three even in communion with our church in the old colonies that in 1783 had separated from the mother country. In one hundred years these four have increased to 144 there being now 69 Bishops of the church of the United States, and 75 in the Colonies, with altogether about 7,000 clergy. But this marvellous increase is made still more extraordinary when we remember that it is almost entirely the growth of the last half of that century. Though the work had been begun for the first fifty years it progressed very slowly; when our Queen ascended the throne there were still only twenty-three Bishops outside of the United Kingdom in communion with our church, and eighteen of these were in the States. The whole of British North America had still only two. The great increase of the Episcopate of our church has therefore been exactly contemporaneous with the fifty years reign of our Sovereign. During that time there have been erected no less than fifty-three sees in the States and their missions, and sixty-seven in immediate connection with our church or one hundred and twenty in all."

After having traced the growth of the church in the Dominion of Canada and the foundation of the dif-

ferent Dioceses, and the erection of these Dioceses into Provinces under Metropolitans, he went on to say "The two Dioceses that existed in British North America at the beginning of this century have grown during the last 50 years into 19. 10 of these Dioceses constitute the province of Canada, 6 the province of Rupert's Land, and 3 (Columbia, California and New Westminster) on the Pacific Coast are independent. This division of the church for all practical purposes in a country that is now one Dominion appears to many a source of weakness, and there is a desire very rapidly growing in extent and power for some kind of confederation or amalgamation..... There are two ways in which this union might be effected, either by a kind of confederation of the existing provinces, representatives from each meeting between the times of the provincial synod, or by a re-constitution of all the Dioceses of the Dominion into one province. I have thought over the subject very long and earnestly, as I considered its grave importance demanded, and I wish to take this opportunity of stating publicly that I believe the only union really adequate for the needs of our church will be found in the creation of one province for the whole. The difficulties of collecting representatives even once in three or four years from the different parts of such a vast country as Canada, are I know very great, and for this reason I was for some time inclined to think that some kind of confederation which would need a smaller representation would be the best, but more mature consideration has convinced me that it would be a mistake. Quite as great difficulties of distance as we should have to contend with are successfully overcome by the church of the States, while on the other hand the creation of a legislative body above the provincial synod, would, it seems to me, most unnecessarily complicate the machinery of the church, while at the same time it would fail to give that real and substantial unity that is so much the desire. It would be very difficult, almost impossible I believe, to define the subjects that would come under the cognizance of this supreme body or the provincial synod, without making one or the other practically a useless body. We want unity, but we do not want too complicated machinery. One legislative body over the Diocesan Synod is amply sufficient for all practical purposes until we can have the much wider sphere and fuller authority of a Patriarchate or Oecumenical synod..... and I believe that we should have it to a far greater extent than I fear we have it now, if we were felt to be more entirely one with them, and representatives from our Dioceses had to go down amongst them to take counsel with them. And though we may be but a comparatively weak and feeble people compared to them, I trust it will not be thought presumption if I venture to think that the nine Dioceses of Rupert's Land and British Columbia if added to their ten, might add even to them some little might and power, when questions that were of national importance have to be considered. I am sure of this, that one such assembly speaking the mind of the members of the church from the Atlantic to the Pacific would have far greater moral influence than the utterances of three bodies even though their decisions might be the same. But it is in the internal organization and practical working of the church that the benefit of a united body throughout the Dominion would be of course chiefly felt, in such matters as widows and orphans funds, pensions of clergy, mutual insurance (if thought well) publication of literature for the instruction of the people and in still more important matters such as canons of discipline, forming upabli-

national occasional services and many venture to say, even the adaptation of our prayer book in some of its parts to the more special wants of our country, the larger the legislative body and the more Dioceses are comprised within it the more likely is the work to be well done."

The Bishop added in conclusion "Would it not be indeed a most fitting commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the first consecration of a Bishop of our church in this country if the first step could be taken this year, towards the union of the dioceses in this Dominion, and thus an impetus be given, as I am sure would be given by such a step to the influence and the power of our beloved church?"

THE CRADLE.

Eloë—On the 9th inst. at Roseberry near Qu'Appelle, the wife of Alfred J. Eloë, a daughter.

FOR SALE.

5 COWS, 1 TWO YEAR OLD STEER, 1 Bull, 3 yearling heifers, 2 calves, 1 dozen hogs, 1 wagon, harrow, buck board roller, bob sled, hay rack, 2 plunges, harness, 15 cords dry wood, garden tools, carpenter's tools, household furniture, numerous other articles. Apply on premises.

Section 22, Township 18, Range 10. MRS. McLEISH, Resident.

FOUND.

THE owner of a 2 year-old Heifer, answering the following description, may have the same by applying to the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION: Small, spotted red and seal spots on a greyish-white background, no horn broken off at start, in fair condition. The owner is requested to call for a once, and pay holding expenses on it during its lengthy stay.

R. F. G. DOPPING, HEMSTAD, Alta. Sec. 20, 18, 14. Qu'Appelle, June 16, 1887.



Public Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territory for the Judicial District of Nova Scotia shall be held within that District at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 31st days of each month, at the places following, namely:—

QU'APPELLE STATION Friday, 8th July, A. D. 1887.

SWIFT CURRENT Friday, 15th July, A. D. 1887.

MOOSE JAW Friday, 7th October, A. D. 1887.

REGINA Monday, 24th October, A. D. 1887.

FORT QU'APPELLE Friday, 4th November, A. D. 1887.

By Command, R. R. GORDON, Acting Clerk of Court, Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Regina, 14th June, 1887.

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WILL stand during the winter at 146 St. James street, near the corner of the city hall, at his stables, Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 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